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RECORDING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a recording apparatus which records data on a recording medium, and particularly to a recording apparatus in which suction of the recording medium is devised.

Generally, in a large-sized printer that is one of conventional recording apparatuses, a sheet feeding portion for feeding a recording medium, for example, printing roll sheet, a printing unit for printing data on the fed roll sheet, and a sheet discharging portion for discharging the printed roll sheet are arranged in this order from the upper part. In case that this large-sized recording apparatus, for example, an ink jet printer is used, a user houses a roll sheet in the sheet feeding portion and pulls out a leading end of the roll sheet. And, the user lets the leading end of the roll sheet pass through a flat sheet feeding guide that functions as a sheet transporting surface, and then interposes it between a sheet feeding roller and a driven roller to start the printer.

Then, the ink jet printer, while it rotates the sheet feeding roller and feeds out the roll sheet on a flat platen that functions as a sheet transportation guide surface, ejects ink droplets from a nozzle opening of

a printing head and prints data on the roll sheet. Thereafter, the printer rotates the discharging roller and discharges the roll sheet to the outside through a flat sheet discharging guide that functions as a sheet transporting surface.

In such the conventional printers, in order to prevent the curled roll sheet from rising after printing, there is provided a sheet suction portion which sucks the roll sheet between the platen and the sheet discharging guide. In this sheet suction portion, ~~plural~~ plurality of suction ports are provided in the direction perpendicular to the transporting direction of the roll sheet, i.e., in the main scanning direction, and in the transporting direction of the roll sheet, i.e., in the sub-scanning direction; and fans for sucking the outside air from each suction ports are included.

However, in case that many suction ports are provided as described above, the suction capacity of the fans decrease in case the number of the arranged fans is limited and particularly the leading end of the greatly curled roll sheet cannot be sucked reliably. While reduction of the number of the suction ports resolves this problem, some suction ports are required since the roll sheet is large, so that it is difficult to balance the number of the suction ports with the suction capacity of the fans.

Generally, a sheet has the property of curving easily due to absorption. Particularly, in case that the large-sized roll sheet, for example, a wide roll sheet of A0 size or B0 size in JIS (Japanese Industrial Standard) is curved, rising of the roll sheet is easy to be produced on the platen in the printing unit, so that there is fear that printing accuracy cannot be kept. Therefore, the suction unit is provided in order to suck the roll sheet on the sheet transporting surface, whereby the rising of the roll sheet on the platen is prevented and the printing accuracy is secured.

However, when the roll sheet is curled greatly, it cannot be sucked on the sheet transporting surface by the suction unit. Particularly, when such the roll sheet is set, the leading end of the roll sheet does not frequently pass through the discharging roller. Further, when the roll sheet has little rigidity and is thin, it is stuck onto the sheet transporting surface by the suction unit. Particularly, when such the roll sheet is set, it cannot be moved to its set position,

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention has been made in view of the above problems, and its object is to provide a recording apparatus which can surely suck a recording medium.

Further, another object of the invention is, in view of the above problems, to provide a recording apparatus which can control the degree of suction of a recording medium.

In order to achieve the object, according to the first aspect of the invention, in a recording apparatus which records data on a recording medium, there is provided a suction unit having plural suction ports for sucking a recording medium that has been already recorded, which are provided in the transporting direction of the recording medium. When the recording medium does not come to be transported, the suction ports are closed, and when the recording medium comes to be transported, the suction ports are sequentially opened according to transportation of the leading end of the recording medium.

Hereby, when the recording medium that has been recorded comes to be transported, only the suction ports in a portion where the leading end of the recording medium is located can be opened. Therefore, it is possible to concentrate the suction capacity of fans on the opened suction ports, and particularly the leading end of the greatly curled recording medium can be sucked surely.

According to the second aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the first aspect, the suction ports are opened and closed by a shutter.

Accordingly, by only synchronizing the transportation of the recording medium with the opening operation of the shutter, the operation of opening the suction ports sequentially according to the transportation of the leading end of the recording medium can be readily performed.

According to the third aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the second aspect, the shutter is operated by a cam mechanism. Hereby, the opening and closing of the suction ports can be surely performed by a simple mechanism.

According to the fourth aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the second or third aspect, the shutter has holes corresponding to the suction ports. Accordingly, by only coinciding the suction port with the hole, the suction port can be opened, and by only shifting the suction port from the hole, the suction port can be closed.

According to the fifth aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the fourth aspect, the hole on the upstream side of the transportation of the recording medium is formed longer than the hole on the downstream side of the transportation. Hereby, since the suction port corresponding to the long hole can be opened for a longer time than other suction ports

corresponding to the smaller holes than the long hole, the operation of opening the suction ports sequentially according to the transportation of the leading end of the recording medium can be readily performed.

In order to achieve another object, according to the sixth aspect of the invention, in a recording apparatus which records data on a recording medium, there are provided a suction unit which sucks a recording medium that has been already recorded and a unit which changes the sucking force of the suction unit according to the property of the recording medium. Hereby, since the sucking force of the suction unit can be set according to a state of the recording medium, for example, even if the recording medium is greatly curled, its recording medium can be surely sucked on the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit. Further, even if the recording medium has little rigidity and is thin, it is possible to prevent its recording medium from being stuck onto the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit.

According to the seventh aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the sixth aspect, the sucking force of the suction unit is changed so as to become larger as the recording medium becomes thicker. Hereby, even if the transporting surface of the recording

medium is formed slantingly, a thick recording medium, i.e., a heavy recording medium can be surely sucked on the transporting surface by the large sucking force. Therefore, it is possible to prevent such the recording medium from slipping on the transporting surface and falling.

According to the eighth aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the sixth or seventh aspect, the unit which changes the sucking force of the suction unit is an operation unit which a user can operate. Hereby, the user can control the suction of the recording medium with his own eyes, or can control it automatically by the recording apparatus.

According to the ninth aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the eighth aspect, the operation unit is a feeding key of the recording medium in an operation panel. Hereby, since it is not necessary for the user to separate his hand from the operation panel, the sucking force of the suction unit can be set quickly and readily.

According to the tenth aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to the eighth or ninth aspect, the operation unit can perform an operation of changing the sucking force of the suction unit by multi-step. Hereby, the suction of many kinds of

recording media on the transporting surface can be surely performed.

According to the eleventh aspect of the invention, in the recording apparatus according to any one of the eighth to tenth aspects, the operation unit is available when the recording medium is set. Hereby, for example, even if the recording medium is greatly curled, since its recording medium can be surely sucked on the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit, the leading end of the recording medium is allowed to pass through the discharging roller. Further, even if the recording medium has little rigidity and is thin, since it is possible to prevent its recording medium from being stuck onto the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit, the recording medium can be advanced to its set position.

According to the twelfth aspect of the invention, the recording apparatus according to any one of the first to fifth aspects includes the unit of changing the sucking force of the suction unit according to any one of the sixth to eleventh aspects. Hereby, the recording apparatus having the above working effects can be constituted.

. According to the another aspect the invention, in

the recording apparatus according to the aspects, the suction unit includes a plate member constituting a suction portion on a transportation surface of the recording medium and having a plurality of suction ports, a shutter provided under the plate member having a plurality of holes corresponding to the suction ports, and a fan for generating a sucking force on the suction ports, wherein the shutter opens and closes the suction ports by relatively moving with respect to the plate member.

Further the suction ports may be constituted by at least two rows of the suction ports, the suction ports in each row are arranged substantially perpendicular to a transportation direction of the recording medium, the holes formed on the shutter are constituted by at least two rows of the holes correspondingly to the suction ports, and the holes in a row provided on an upstream side of the transportation of the recording medium are formed longer than the holes in a row provided on a downstream side of the transportation of the recording medium.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a constitutional

example of a printer according to an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing an example of the inner constitution of a main portion of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a first diagram showing a using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a second diagram showing the using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a third diagram showing the using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a fourth diagram showing the using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a fifth diagram showing the using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 8 is a sixth diagram showing the using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is a seventh diagram showing the using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 10 is an eighth diagram showing the using procedure of the printer in Fig. 1;

Fig. 11 is a schematic sectional side view, which shows a transporting surface of a roll sheet including a suction unit that is a characteristic portion of the invention;

Fig. 12 is a plan view showing the circumference of a sheet transporting guide portion shown in Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is a plan view in which a suction unit shown in Fig. 11 is viewed from a back surface;

Fig. 14 is a perspective view showing the suction unit shown in Fig. 11 and a main portion of an opening and closing mechanism shown in Fig. 13;

Fig. 15 is a side view showing the suction unit shown in Fig. 11 and an operating state of the main portion of the opening and closing mechanism shown in Fig. 13;

Fig. 16 is a diagram showing an operation panel which controls the sucking force of the suction unit in Fig. 11;

Fig. 17 is a first diagram showing a case where the sucking force of the suction unit in Fig. 11 must be controlled; and

Fig. 18 is a second diagram showing the case where the sucking force of the suction unit in Fig. 11 must be controlled.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

An embodiment of the invention will be described below in detail with reference to drawings.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing a constitutional example of an ink jet printer that is a recording apparatus

according to the embodiment of the invention, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing an example of the inner constitution of a main portion of its ink jet printer. An ink jet printer 100 shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is a large-sized printer which can print data on a comparatively large-sized printing sheet, for example, a printing sheet of A0 size or B0 size in JIS. In this printer, a sheet feeding portion 110, a printing unit 120, a sheet discharging portion 130 and a leg portion 140 are arranged in this order from the upper part. The printing unit 120 and the sheet discharging portion 130 are integrated as a main body, and the sheet feeding portion 110 and the leg portion 140 are separably constituted.

The sheet feeding portion 110, as shown in Fig. 1, is provided so as to project toward the upper backside of the main body 120, 130. Inside the sheet feeding portion 110, as shown in Fig. 2, a roll sheet holder 111 in which two roll sheets (printing sheet) can be slantingly set up and down is provided. In the front of the sheet feeding portion 110, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, a spring type roll sheet cover 112 that can be opened or closed is attached so as to cover the roll sheet holder 111.

The roll sheet holder 111, as shown in Fig. 2, has spindles 113 for holding the roll sheet, and pairs of spindle receivers 114 and 115 attached on inner surfaces

of both sidewalls of the sheet feeding portion 110. The spindles 113 can be detachably attached to the spindle receivers 114 and 115. And, the spindle 113, after the roll sheet has been attached in the center of the spindle, is attached to the spindle receiver 114 (115) at its both ends and rotatably supported. The roll sheet cover 112, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, its upper portion is rotatably supported, and the cover 112 is opened or closed by holding up or pushing down its lower portion.

The printing unit 120, as shown in Fig. 2, comprises a carriage 122 provided with a printing head 121, a flexible flat cable (hereinafter referred to as FFC) that connects the printing head 121 and a control unit for executing printing (not shown), an ink tube 124 that connects the printing head 121 and an ink cartridge (not shown) which is filled with ink, a sheet feeding roller (not shown) that transports the roll sheet in the sub-scanning direction, and a sheet sucking unit (not shown) that prevents the roll sheet from rising. Onto the upper surface and the front surface of the printing unit 120, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, an upper cover 125 and a front cover 126 are attached so as to cover the printing head 121 and the carriage 122.

The printing head 121 includes a black ink printing head that ejects black ink and plural color ink printing

heads that eject each color of yellow, light cyan, cyan, light magenta, and magenta. And, the printing head 121 has pressure generating chambers and nozzle openings communicating with the pressure generating chambers, and the pressure generating chamber in which the ink is stored is pressurized at a predetermined pressure, whereby ink droplets of which sizes are controlled are ejected from the nozzle openings to the roll sheet.

The carriage 122, as shown in Fig. 2, is suspended from a rail 127 provided in the main scanning direction through rollers and coupled to a carriage belt 128. When the carriage belt 128 is operated by a carriage driving device (not shown), the carriage 122 cooperates with the movement of the carriage belt 128, and reciprocates while being guided by the rail 127.

The FFC 123, of which one end is connected to a connector of the control unit, and of which the other is connected to a connector of the printing head, sends a print signal from the control unit to the printing head 121. The ink tube 124 is provided for ink of each color, one end of each of the ink tubes is connected to the ink cartridge of each corresponding color through an ink pressure supplying unit (not shown), and the other end of the same is connected to the printing head 121 of each corresponding color.

The ink tube 124 sends the ink of each color pressurized by the ink pressure supplying unit from the ink cartridge to the printing head 121. The front cover 126, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is rotatably supported at its lower portion, and opened or closed by holding up or pushing down its upper portion.

The sheet discharging portion 130, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, includes a sheet discharging guide 131 that constitutes a part of a passage on which the roll sheet is transported in the sub-scanning direction, and a sheet discharging roller (not shown) that transports the roll sheet in the sub-scanning direction. On the right side viewed from the front surface of the sheet discharging portion 130, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, there is provided a cartridge holder 150 in which the ink cartridges are housed.

The leg portion 140, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, includes two supports 142 having casters 141, and a reinforcing bar 143 laid between these supports 142. And, on the upper portions of the supports 142, the sheet feeding portion 110 and the main body 120, 130 are mounted and screwed.

Under this constitution, in case that the ink jet printer 100 is used, firstly the spindle 113 constituting the roll sheet holder 111 is taken out from the sheet

feeding portion 110, and a roll sheet stopper 113a which is inserted to the spindle 113 is pulled out from one end of the spindle 113 as shown in Fig. 3.

Then, as shown in Fig. 4, one end of the spindle 113 is inserted into a roll sheet R from one end of an axial hole C of the roll sheet R till it passes through the axial hole, and as shown in Fig. 5, one end of the axial hole C of the roll sheet R is fitted to and brought into contact with a roll sheet stopper 113b inserted and fixed to the other end of the spindle 113. Next, the roll sheet stopper 113a is inserted from one end of the spindle 113 and fitted to the other end of the axial hole C of the roll sheet R. Hereby, the roll sheet R can rotate together with the spindle 113.

Next, as shown in Fig. 6, the both ends of the spindle 113 to which the roll sheet R has been inserted are held and the spindle 113 is put in the state where it slants to backward and forward directions of the ink jet printer 100, i.e., the state where the other end of the spindle 113 to which the roll sheet R is inserted faces one spindle receiver 114.

Here, this spindle receiver 114 is constituted rotatably in the horizontal direction, and recesses 114a and 115a of the respective spindle receivers 114 and 115 that receives the ends of the spindle 113 are usually

opposed to each other. However, when the spindle 113 to which the roll sheet R is inserted is set, as shown in Fig. 7, one spindle receiver 114 is turned to an angle of about 45 degrees to the other spindle receiver 115.

Thereafter, the other end of the spindle 113 to which the roll sheet R is inserted is fitted into the recess 114a of the one spindle receiver 114, and the spindle receiver 114 is turned together with the spindle 113 to which the roll sheet R is inserted. And, the recesses 114a and 115a of the spindle receivers 114 and 115 are opposed to each other and one end of the spindle 113 to which the roll sheet R is inserted is fitted into the recess 115a of the other spindle receiver 115. Hereby, the spindle 113 to which the roll sheet R is inserted can be readily set in the sheet feeding portion 110.

Next, as shown in Fig. 8, the leading end of the roll sheet R is pulled out downward, allowed to pass through a transporting passage of the printing unit 120, and further allowed to pass through a transporting passage of the sheet discharging portion 130 as shown in Fig. 9. And, as shown in Fig. 10, the roll sheet R is rotated in the rolling direction and the leading end of the roll sheet R is positioned to a marker M formed in the sheet discharging guide 131. Thereafter, the ink jet printer 100 is started, and while the roll sheet R is fed in the

sub-scanning direction and the printing head 121 is moved in the main scanning direction, ink droplets are ejected, whereby the predetermined data is printed on the roll sheet R and the printed roll sheet R is discharged.

Fig. 11 is a schematic sectional side view showing a transporting surface of the roll sheet including a suction unit that is a characteristic part of the invention, and Fig. 12 is its plan view. The sheet transporting path extending from the sheet feeding portion 110 through the printing unit 120 to the sheet discharging portion 130 slants from the upper backside of the ink jet printer 100 to the lower front side thereof.

This sheet transporting path comprises a flat sheet feeding guide 211 provided from the sheet feeding portion 110 to the printing unit 120, a sheet feeding roller 212 and a driven roller 213 which are opposed to each other contactably and separably, a platen 214 functioning as a flat sheet transporting guide member that is opposed to the printing head 121 mounted on the carriage 122, a ~~flat sheet sucking unit~~plate member 215 provided from the printing unit 120 to the sheet discharging portion 130, and a sheet discharging guide 131 provided for the sheet discharging portion 130.

Each surface of the sheet feeding guide 211 and the sheet discharging guide 131 functions as a sheet

transporting surface. The surface of the platen 214 functions as a sheet transporting guide surface and also as a sheet sucking surface. Namely, as shown in Fig. 12, the platen 214 has plural suction ports 214a arranged in the main scanning direction. The outside air is sucked from each suction port 214a by fans 217 that is provided inside the printing unit 120 as shown in Fig. 11, whereby the roll sheet transported on the platen 214 is sucked. Accordingly, even if the roll sheet is wide, the roll sheet is surely sucked on the platen 214 in whole at the printing time, so that printing accuracy can be kept high.

Further, as shown in Fig. 12, a gap C is provided between the platen 214 and the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215, and as shown in Fig. 11, the outside air is sucked from the gap C by the fans 217 that is provided inside the printing unit 120, whereby the roll sheet transported on the gap C is sucked. Accordingly, the roll sheet is sucked also between the platen 214 and the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215 at the printing time, and the roll sheet becomes flatter there than on the plate 214, so that printing accuracy can be kept higher.

The surface of the ~~sheet sucking unit~~plate member 215 functions as a sheet transporting surface and a sheet sucking surface. Namely, as shown in Fig. 12, the ~~sheet sucking unit~~plate member 215 has plural suction ports

215a, 215b, and 215c, which are arranged in the main scanning direction and arranged in three rows in the sub-scanning direction. As shown in Fig. 11, the outside air is sucked from each of the suction ports 215a, 215b, and 215c by the fans 217 that is provided inside the printing unit 120, whereby the roll sheet transported on the ~~sheet sucking unit~~plate member 215 is sucked.

In this ~~suction unit~~plate member 215, when the roll sheet does not come to be transported, all the suction ports 215a, 215b and 215c are closed. And, when the roll sheet comes to be transported, according to the transportation of the leading end of the roll sheet, the suction ports 215a, 215b and 215c are sequentially opened. Namely, the suction ports 215a on the transportation upstream side of the roll sheet are firstly opened, and then the suction ports 215b and 215c on the transportation downstream side of the roll sheet are opened.

Fig. 13 is a plan diagram viewed from the backside of the suction unit-~~215~~. On the backside of the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215, an opening and closing mechanism for opening and closing the suction ports 215a, 215b and 215c is provided. This opening and closing mechanism 250 comprises a shutter 252 which is arranged in a housing 251 made of a sheet metal and cams 253 constituting a cam mechanism, a gear 254, a motor 255, a sensor 256,

and tension springs 257.

The shutter 252 is formed in the shape of a plate, the plural shutters (in this embodiment, fives shutters) are arranged in the housing 251, and holes 252a, 252b, and 252c corresponding to the suction ports 215a, 215b, 215c of the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215 are formed in the shutter as shown in Fig. 14. The hole 252a on the transportation upstream side of the roll sheet is formed longer than the holes 252b and 252c on the transportation downstream side of the roll sheet.

The cams 253 are arranged so that the peripheries of two cams 253 come into contact with one end of each shutter 252 on the hole 252c side, and coupled to the motor 255 through the gear 254 arranged on one end side of a cam shaft 253a. This cam 253, as shown in Fig. 15, is formed so that it can move the shutter 252 in the arrangement direction of the holes 252a, 252b, and 252c by three steps (Figs. 15A, 15B and 15C).

The sensor 256 is arranged in the vicinity of the cam 253 located on the other end side of the cam shaft 253a, and detects that the cam 253 is located in its home position, that is, in a position shown in Fig. 15A. One ends of two tension springs 257 are fitted to one end of each shutter 252 on the hole 252c side, and the other ends are fitted to the housing 251.

The inside of the housing 251 is partitioned into three rooms by partition plates 258 according to the number of the fans 217 (in this embodiment, three fans are arranged in the sub-scanning direction). This partition plate 258 is, in order to heighten the sealing effect of each room, formed of, for example, a sponge.

Under this constitution, when the roll sheet does not come to be transported to the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215, as shown in Fig. 15A, the cam 253 is located in the home position in the first step, and all the suction ports 215a, 215b, and 215c of the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215 are shifted from the holes 252a, 252b, and 252c of the shutter 252 and closed.

When the roll sheet comes to be transported to the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215 and immediately before the leading end of the roll sheet reaches the suction ports 251a, as shown in Fig. 15B, the cam 253 rotates in the direction of an arrow a by drive of the motor 255 and enters the second step. And, the cam 253 moves the shutter 252 in the direction of an arrow b, and only the suction port 215a of the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215 coincides with the hole 252a of the shutter 252 and is opened. The other suction ports 215b and 215c are shifted from the holes 252b and 252c and closed. Hereby, since the suction capacity of the fans 217 can be concentrated on the opened

suction port 215a, the leading end of the greatly curled roll sheet can be surely sucked.

When the roll sheet ~~215~~ is further transported and immediately before the leading end of the roll sheet reaches the suction ports 215b, as shown in Fig. 15C, the cam 253 further rotates in the direction of the arrow a by the drive of the motor 255 and enters the third step. And, the cam 253 further moves the shutter 252 in the direction of the arrow b, and the suction ports 215a, 215b, and 215c of the ~~suction unit~~ plate member 215 coincide entirely with the holes 252a, 252b, and 252c of the shutter 252 and are opened.

Since the suction port 215a corresponding to the hole 252a formed as a long hole can be kept open for a longer time than the other suction ports 215b and 215c corresponding to the smaller holes 252b and 252c than its long hole, the operation of opening the suction ports 215a, 215b and 215c sequentially according to the transportation of the leading end of the roll sheet can be readily performed.

According to the ~~suction unit~~ plate member 215 having the above opening and closing mechanism 250, by only synchronizing the transportation of the roll sheet with the opening operation of the shutter 252, the operation of opening the suction ports 215a, 215b and 215c

sequentially according to the transportation of the leading end of the roll sheet can be performed surely and readily by a simple mechanism such as the cam mechanism, so that the roll sheet can be transported while being sucked on the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215.

In the embodiment, the suction ports 215a, 215b, and 215c are provided in three rows. However, they may be provided in the arbitrary number of rows within the limits of the possible. Further, though the suction port 215a is firstly opened and then the suction ports 215b and 215c are simultaneously opened, the suction ports may be opened from the transportation upstream side of the roll sheet one by one.

Further, though the opening and closing mechanism 250 uses the cam mechanism, it is not limited to this but a gear mechanism may be used.

The fans 217 are constituted so that its sucking force can be controlled. Its control is set on an operation panel 101 arranged on a cartridge holder 150 located aside of the sheet feeding portion 110 shown in Fig. 1. Namely, as shown in Fig. 16, by pushing one of two "+" and "-" sheet feeding keys 101a and 101b arranged in the operation panel 101, the sucking force can be increased or decreased from the usual sucking force, for example, by three steps. When the sucking force of the

fans 217 are thus controlled by multi-step, since it is not necessary for the user to separate his hand from the operation panel 101, the sucking force of the fans 217 can be set quickly and readily.

The sucking force of such the fans 217 are, when the roll sheet R is set, automatically set to a usual state, i.e., "MIDDLE". Accordingly, as shown in Fig. 17, even if the roll sheet R is greatly curled, the "+" sheet feeding key 101a is pushed to increase the sucking force of the fans 217, whereby the roll sheet R can be surely sucked on the sheet transporting surface by the fans 217, so that the leading end of the roll sheet R is allowed to pass through the discharging roller surely.

Further, as shown in Fig. 18, even if the roll sheet R has little rigidity and is thin, the "-" sheet feeding key 101b is pushed to decrease the sucking force of the fans 217, whereby it is possible to prevent the roll sheet R from being stuck on the sheet transporting surface by the fans 217, so that the roll sheet R can be advanced to its set position.

The control of the sucking force of the fans 217 according to the property of the roll sheet R, i.e., the operation of making the sucking force of the fans 217 small when the roll sheet R is thin and making the sucking force of the fans 217 large when the roll sheet R is thick

is set on the operation panel by the user. However, the control of the sucking force is not limited to this.

For example, the user may input or select that the roll sheet R is a thick sheet or a thin sheet on the ink jet printer 100 or a computer connected to this printer. And, a CPU included in the ink jet printer 100 or the computer may judge its signal and change the sucking force of the fans 217.

In the embodiment, the suction ports 214a are provided for the platen 214 and the gap C is provided between the platen 214 and the ~~suction unit~~plate member 215 in order to suck the roll sheet. However, also in case that either of them is provided, the same effect is obtained. Further, as an example of the recording apparatus of the invention, the printer has been explained. However, the invention is not limited to this but it can be applied to a recording apparatus having a suction unit of a recording medium, for example, a facsimile or a copying apparatus.

As described above, according to the recording apparatus of the invention, when the recording medium that has been recorded comes to be transported, only the suction ports at the portion where the leading end of the recording medium is located are opened, whereby the suction capacity of the fans can be concentrated on the

opened suction ports. Accordingly, the leading end of the greatly curled recording medium can be surely sucked.

Further, according to the recording apparatus of the invention, the sucking force of the suction unit can be set according to the state of the recording medium. Therefore, for example, even if the recording medium is greatly curled, since its recording medium can be surely sucked on the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit, the leading end of the recording medium is allowed to pass through the discharging roller. Further, even if the recording medium has little rigidity and is thin, it is possible to prevent the recording medium from being stuck on the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit, so that the recording medium can be advanced to its set position.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A recording apparatus which records data on a recording medium comprising:

a suction unit for sucking a recording medium which has passed in a recording unit, said suction unit having a plurality of suction ports in a transporting direction of the recording medium; and

wherein when the recording medium is not transported on the suction unit, the suction ports are closed, and when the recording medium is transported on the suction unit, the suction ports are sequentially opened in accordance with transportation of a leading end of the recording medium.

2. A recording apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the suction ports are opened and closed by a shutter.

3. A recording apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein the shutter is operated and closed by a cam mechanism.

4. The recording apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein holes corresponding to the suction ports are formed on the shutter.

5. A recording apparatus according to Claim 4, wherein

the holes formed on the shutter are provided so as to be longer on an upstream side of the transportation of the recording medium than on a downstream side of the transportation of the recording medium.

6. A recording apparatus which records data on a recording medium comprising:

a suction unit for sucking a recording medium which has passed in a recording unit; and

a changing means for changing a sucking force of the suction means in accordance with a property of the recording medium.

7. A recording apparatus according to Claim 6, wherein the sucking force of the suction unit is changed so as to become larger as the recording medium becomes thicker.

8. A recording apparatus according to Claim 6, wherein the changing means includes an operation unit operatable for a user.

9. A recording apparatus according to Claim 8, wherein the operation unit is constituted by a feeding key of the recording medium in an operation panel.

10. A recording apparatus according to Claim 8, wherein the operation unit performs an operation of changing the sucking force of the suction unit by multi-step.

11. A recording apparatus according to Claim 8, wherein the operation unit is available when the recording medium is set.

12. A recording apparatus according to any one of Claims 1 through 5, further comprising a means for changing the sucking force of the suction unit.

13. A recording apparatus according to Claim 6, the suction unit including a plate member constituting a suction portion on a transportation surface of the recording medium and having a plurality of suction ports, a shutter provided under the plate member having a plurality of holes corresponding to the suction ports, and a fan for generating a sucking force on the suction ports,

wherein the shutter opens and closes the suction ports by relatively moving with respect to the plate member.

14. A recording apparatus according to Claim 13, wherein

the shutter is operated and closed by a cam mechanism.

15. A recording apparatus according to Claim 13, wherein the suction ports are constituted by at least two rows of the suction ports, the suction ports in each row are arranged substantially perpendicular to a transportation direction of the recording medium,

the holes formed on the shutter are constituted by at least two rows of the holes correspondingly to the suction ports, and

the holes in a row provided on an upstream side of the transportation of the recording medium are formed longer than the holes in a row provided on a downstream side of the transportation of the recording medium.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

There are provided a suction unit which sucks a recording medium, and a unit which changes sucking force of the suction unit according to the property of the recording medium. Hereby, since the sucking force of the suction unit can be set according to a state of the recording medium. Therefore, for example, even if the recording medium is greatly curled, since its recording medium can be surely sucked on the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit. Further, even if the recording medium has little rigidity and is thin, it is possible to prevent the recording medium from being stuck on the transporting surface of the recording medium by the suction unit.